

JPRS 77674

25 March 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2381

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

25 March 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2381

CONTENTS

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

SADCC Members To Discuss Industrial Cooperation (Isaac Mrema; DAILY NEWS, 4 Mar 81)	1
Integration of Mauritius, Southwest Indian Ocean Islands Advocated (LE MAURICIEN, 27 Dec 80)	2
Tanzanian, Kenyan Officials' Meeting (DAILY NEWS, 4 Mar 81)	6
Briefs Angola-Cape Verde Defense Agreement	7

ANGOLA

UNITA Defeat, Dissatisfaction in Ranks Alleged (NOTICIAS, 25 Feb 81)	8
Briefs Control Over Diamond Sector	9
Mineral Deposits Discovered	9
New Embassies	9
Sonangol Air Fleet	9
Participation in International Fairs	10
Soviet Agricultural Machinery	10

CAPE VERDE

Briefs Official to Lisbon, Cuba	11
Official Back From Moscow, Berlin	11

CHAD

- Reconstruction Expected To Take Considerable Time
(Gunter Krabbe; FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG,
19 Feb 81)..... 12

DJIBOUTI

- Harbor Pilots Trained To Take Over From French, Egyptians
(LA NATION DJIBOUTI, 29 Jan 81) 15

GABON

- Briefs
Increased Trade With USSR Proposed 17

GUINEA-BISSAU

- Briefs
Cadres Back From USSR 18
USSR Red Cross Donation 18
Dutch Silo Construction Assistance 18
Brazilian Assistance 18

KENYA

- Nation's Economic Difficulties Said To Be Growing
(Dieter Ebeling; SUNDAY NEWS, 1 Mar 81) 19

MOZAMBIQUE

- Dos Santos Gives Views on 26th Congress of CPSU
(Marcelino dos Santos Interview; NOTICIAS,
29 Feb 81) 20
- Briefs
Portuguese Donation 23

NAMIBIA

- Police Provide Counterinsurgency Training to Local Inhabitants
(DIE TRANSVALER, 3 Feb 81) 24
- Terrorism: Life in Land-Mine Infested Areas
(DIE BURGER, 26 Jan 81) 26

TANZANIA

- Jumbe Announces 'Major Leadership Shakeup'
(Ali Saleh; DAILY NEWS, 3 Mar 81) 29

Minister Announces Measures To Revive Economy (Fili Karashani; DAILY NEWS, 2 Mar 81)	31
NAFCO To Expand Cultivation of Various Crops (DAILY NEWS, 2, 3 Mar 81)	33
Grain, Coffee, Cocoa Cultivation, by Danford Mpumiliwa Planned Wheat Production Increases	
TANESCO Buying Generators, Building Power Stations (DAILY NEWS, 2 Mar 81)	35
Mtera Dam To Reduce Dependence on Thermal Generated Power (Isaac Nrumay; DAILY NEWS, 4 Mar 81)	36
TOGO	
Briefs	
PRC Medical Team	39
USSR Red Cross Donation	39
UGANDA	
Rampant Terrorism Reported in East Madi Area (Asuman Nakendo; UGANDA TIMES, 23 Feb 81)	40
UPC, UNIA Accused of Terrorizing Kajjansi Area (THE CITIZEN, 20 Feb 81)	43
Further Reportage on Shortages, High Prices (UGANDA TIMES, 20, 21 Feb 81)	44
Food Prices Still High, by M. Aceda and M. Obina Libyan Bank Raided, by J. Okanya, et al Illegal Goods Recovered, by Ikebesi Onodiong Discontent Over Kerosene Price	
Arrests Without Charges Reportedly Affecting Morale (THE CITIZEN, 20 Feb 81)	47
Alleged Karamojong Attack Plan Revealed (Sam Serwanga; UGANDA TIMES, 20 Feb 81)	48
Karamoja 'Wasteland' Said Potential Crop Area (UGANDA TIMES, 23 Feb 81)	50
UPPER VOLTA	
Briefs	
Communique Reduces Curfew Hours	53

SADCC MEMBERS TO DISCUSS INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Mar 81 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Text]

INDUSTRIES experts from nine countries grouped together under the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) meet in Dar es Salaam later this month to discuss industrial co-operation among them.

The Director for International Economic Co-operation in the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs, Ndugu N. Kitomari, said yesterday the experts and other officials would identify the potential areas of co-operation.

Industrial development co-ordination is among the objectives of the Lusaka programme of action endorsed at SADCC summit last April. The meeting asked Tanzania to prepare proposals for a harmonised regional industrial programme.

Ndugu Kitomari said the Dar es Salaam meeting, between March 15 and 17 would discuss areas within the industrial sector that could be co-ordinated.

The meeting is expected to identify industrial potentials and needs of each of the countries by considering trade patterns to see who buys what and where.

It would also look at the imports of each country and what could be bought from within SADCC countries.

SADCC aims at lessening dependence by the member countries on racist South Africa in economic, transport and communication. The Dar es Salaam meeting is thus expected to discuss ways of reducing this dependence on Pretoria by turning more to inter-country trade.

Ndugu Kitomari said the meeting would also look at ways to lessen imports from non-SADCC members, by increasing trade among themselves.

INTEGRATION OF MAURITIUS, SOUTHWEST INDIAN OCEAN ISLANDS ADVOCATED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 27 Dec 80 p 3

[Article: "For a Regional Affiliation between Mauritius and the Island of the Southwest Indian Ocean. A Thesis by Pierre Yi Shing Yuen"]

[Text] The idea of a regional affiliation between Mauritius, the Comoro Islands, Madagascar, Reunion and the Seychelles or of a large federation of the Mascarene Islands, or even of a common market for the countries in the southwest Indian Ocean is raised from time to time, here and there, in the international press and in the national press of the countries in question. However, this proposal has never been seriously or scientifically studied. This gap has now been filled by our compatriot's, Pierre Yin Shing Yuen's, thesis (at the third level of doctoral studies), which was given a "very good" notation. Besides this doctorate, Yin Shing Yuen also holds undergraduate degrees in Sociology and Political Science from the University of Lyon. Yin Shing Yuen's thesis, "For a Regional Affiliation between Mauritius and Other Islands in the Southwest Indian Ocean (The Comoro Islands, Madagascar, Reunion, and the Seychelles)", an in-depth study of definite importance, has drawn the attention of the executives of Karthala Editions in Paris, who are interested in publishing it in modified form.

The total population of Mauritius, the Comoro Islands, Madagascar, Reunion and the Seychelles is about 10 million. The five countries have similar economies, dominated by agriculture and services, with industry being relatively unimportant, and a relatively low standard of living. But there are differences in the economic structures of these countries. Pierre Yin Shing Yuen notes that Mauritius is the only country that has a somewhat developed industrial base to go with its free zone, although it is true that it is almost completely oriented towards exports. It is the political and social differences between these countries that are more striking.

The differences between these countries lead one to doubt that there is any solidarity between them although they do, however, have a certain common historic and cultural base but are not being brought any closer by their weak economic and commercial ties. However, according to Pierre Yin Shing Yuen, these countries are beginning to realize the necessity of greater unity due to the geopolitical situation in which they find themselves. Although not all the leaders of the five countries are for an affiliation with all of the others, there is nevertheless in each of the countries a trend

in this direction which is politically more or less well organized. "This trend, which corresponds to a real desire for national independence and economic and social development, is reinforced by the nature of these countries as islands. Only an affiliation would give them any weight on the international political gameboard. Therefore, it is the insularity of these countries and the present geopolitical situation, much more than historical and cultural links of commercial and economic relations, which tend to encourage this and which are causing these differing nations to band together."

The Theoretical Framework of Such an Undertaking

According to Pierre Yin Shing Yuen, the theories likely to interest the type of regional affiliation proposed are those dealing with regional affiliation between developing countries. "Such countries cannot be assimilated by developed countries, capitalist or socialist, since, in our view, underdevelopment corresponds to a stage where the dominant economic logic, or what will become that, has not yet been able to spread."

Pierre Yin Shing Yuen then proceeds to analyze three types of approach to the problem of regional affiliation: a) the neoclassic approach, which is based on the theory of customs unions; b) the institutional approach, which tries to determine the optimal degree of decentralization in order to implement economic policies; c) the structuralist approach which hinges on the question of polarization.

For the thesis's author, the neoclassic approach is of no practical utility "not only because of its deficiencies (largely due to the failure to take the historic and social dimensions into account), but also because of the type of regional affiliation envisaged, which does not favor an affiliation based on free exchange but based much more on the establishment of an integrated autonomous economic zone."

However, the author finds the two other approaches analyzed more interesting because of the problems they raise. The first stresses the optimal degree of centralization for utilizing integrating measures and the second emphasizes polarization and polarized coproductions.

If a regionalized system can be based neither on the market nor on polarization then it must be based on a voluntary, conscious action. Yin Shing Yuen emphasizes the evidence of the fact that the political will behind such an action can take shape only if it comes directly from the historical and social context upon which the operating conditions of the affiliation also depend.

There follows a detailed analysis of the internal conditions on Mauritius, the Comoro Islands, Madagascar, Reunion and the Seychelles which leads the author to state that, in order for these five countries to have a durable, harmonious development, they must turn to their autonomy rather than the center upon which they rely too much at present.

Internal Development

Pierre Yin Shing Yuen defines autonomous, regional affiliation as the external aspect of a strategy for internal development. "We are among those who think," he says, "that this type of affiliation could begin right now, despite the existence of differing socio-political regimes. Moreover, this autonomous regional affiliation is not only possible but necessary in the present political and social context."

This possibility comes first from the fact that the authorities in each of these countries have enough decisionmaking autonomy to undertake such a regional affiliation. (Even in the case of Reunion, the lack of an autonomous state should not pose a problem. There does not seem to be anything that could prevent the French Government, if it wanted to or if it were obliged to, from permitting Reunion to take part in a regional affiliation with its neighbors.) In fact, these countries' internal situation, consisting of almost insoluble unemployment; the discontent that this has caused, and the military situation in the Indian Ocean make this affiliation a social and political necessity.

It can thus be stated, affirms Pierre Yin Shing Yuen, that a regional affiliation would be welcomed by these five countries to the extent that it creates jobs. And it must not be forgotten that the leaders of each of these countries have made the fight against unemployment their number one objective.

An affiliation should, therefore, be able to guarantee each member country an equitable number of jobs.

"If internal and external political and social conditions between the five countries can be aligned so that autonomous regional affiliation can begin," writes Pierre Yin Shin Yuen, "the affiliations' operating conditions must not be incompatible with the regimes in power. It is evident," he point out, "that no government would allow a process to develop which would threaten its social base, or even its very existence, for example by interfering with the privileges of the socially dominant classes, upon whom the government relies. A coproduction strategy would seem to us to constitute the operational base which would enable a foundation for the autonomous regional affiliation of the five countries to be established." And Pierre Yin Shing Yuen goes on to highlight a strategy which would circumvent political differences, but at the same time guarantee the autonomy of the regional affiliation. "Such a strategy would also ensure a balanced complementarity within the regional group by dividing economic activity and jobs equitably."

"This strategy, by setting up coproduction after coproduction," explains Yin Shing Yuen, "will result in the establishment of a relatively vast and dense network whose proper operation will be ensured by planning based on a dialectic which takes into account the central regional plan and the individual plans of different coproductions. As the regional affiliation develops, it will give this planning a dynamic which will, at the same time, gradually insert it (i.e., regional affiliation) in an almost irreversible process. Thus, the regional affiliation will be strengthened while bringing harmonious development to the regional group which will remain autonomous." In addition, according to Yin Shing Yuen, it could contribute to social change within the five countries by encouraging, if you will, the planning's dynamics.

Regional integration would additionally imply joint action regarding the militarization of the Indian Ocean and culturally, the establishment of a real Indian Ocean culture.

Outline of the Economic Structure of the Five Countries in Question

G.D.P. (Percent)

by economic

activity

(C.I.T.-(2))

	Mauritius	Comoro Islands	Madagascar	Reunion	Seychelles
	(1976)	(1977)	(1974)	(1973)	(1977)
Agriculture (1)	18	47	41	6	19
Industrial					
Activity (2-4)	22	9	15	8	3
Construction (5)	7	14	3	10	14
Transportation/					
Communication (7)	8	2	7	3	6
Wholesale and					
Retail trade (6)	12	20	11	25	17
Other (8-9)	32	7	20	47	40

G.D.P. (millions

of (FF)

	3,130	280	7,420	3,585	190
G.D.P./inhabitant					
(FF)	3,240	1,070	1,020	11,770	3,280

Source: UNCTAD Statistical Handbook of International Commerce and Development
(cf. Bibliography) pages 476 and 515-517.

9720

CSO: 4400

TANZANIAN, KENYAN OFFICIALS' MEETING

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Mar 81 p 3

[Text]

THE Kilimanjaro, Arusha and Mara Regional Commissioners who met in Moshi on Monday to discuss cattle rustling, poaching and smuggling along the border, have resolved that they and their Kenyan counterparts should meet four times a year in order to effectively implement the recent Nairobi meeting.

Briefing pressmen after the meeting, which was chaired by the Minister for Home Affairs, Ndugu Muhidin Kimario, the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ndugu Julius Matiko, said the suggestion was subject to approval by the Kenyan authorities.

He said that when the two sides meet, they would then decide how other meetings in the lower level, involving the District Commissioners, should be arranged.

As to when the first meeting of the two countries' Regional Commissioners would take place, Ndugu Matiko said: "Our commissioners will make contacts with their counterparts, and the meeting should be called as soon as possible."

The Moshi meeting which has been called by Ndugu Kimario, as a follow up to the Nairobi one which he attended as a leader of the Tanzanian delegation, was attended by 40 participants who included Regional Police Commanders, Prison, Security and Immigration Officers of the three regions.

BRIEFS

ANGOLA-CAPE VERDE DEFENSE AGREEMENT--Luanda 23 Feb--Minister of Defense and member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Pedro Maria Tonha (Pedale) who was in the Republic of Cape Verde for a 5-day visit, returned to Luanda on Saturday. In a statement to the press upon his return, the minister of defense said that during his visit to Cape Verde he held talks with Cape Verdian authorities on the defense and security of the two countries. An agreement of cooperation between the armies of the People's Republic of Angola and Cape Verde was also signed. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Feb 81 p 8]

CSO: 4401

UNITA DEFEAT, DISSATISFACTION IN RANKS ALLEGED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Feb 81 p 6

[Text] Luanda 24 Feb--Angolan armed forces recently recovered the village of Vila Nova in the province of Kuando-Kubango, located at about 300 kms from the Namibian border, which had been occupied by South African troops since 28 January during South Africa's most recent aggression against the People's Republic of Angola.

The head of the FAPLA transit unit in Kuando-Kubango, 1st Lt Peto de Castro disclosed that during the fight which preceded the re-occupation of Vila Nova by Angolan troops, members of the force were able to ascertain the presence of mercenaries among the South African soldiers. According to this officer, these mercenaries "are probably Portuguese," because, he stated, "they were speaking fluent Portuguese."

Another FAPLA officer, Cpt Joao de Matos, spoke about the activities of UNITA, whose task, he said, consists only in complementing the mercenary troops in Botha's pay. In other words, he said, the terrain is all prepared and handed to them.

Besides the war, the population of Kuando-Kubango is also facing another tragedy: entire villages are forced into the bush by the counter-revolutionary UNITA group which operates out of Namibia, according to the ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY].

Meanwhile, thousands of people are arriving daily in various municipalities of Kuando-Kubango; they have spent months and even years in the bush, fooled by Savimbi's promises. A former UNITA sergeant, Gabriel Mateus, explained that "Savimbi used to say that we would enter Luanda all these past years, he also said that the war was nearly over." But, Mateus continued, these promises never materialized, there is general dissatisfaction, and mass defections are common; there is panic among the UNITA "leaders."

Government officials in the province of Kuando-Kubango are trying to have the "returnees" reintegrated into society. Most of them are presenting signs of malnutrition and are carriers of various types of diseases.

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

CONTROL OVER DIAMOND SECTOR--Luanda, 4 Mar--The new national diamond company **ENDIAMA** which represents the Angolan state in the Angola Diamond Company (**DIAMANG**), holds the rights of prospection, research, exploitation and marketing of diamonds over the entire Angolan territory. These rights are included in a contract signed yesterday (Tuesday) in Luanda between the **ENDIAMA** and foreign stockholders of the **DIAMANG**. According to the terms of the contract, the Angolan state holds 1,335,794 shares, or 77.21 percent of the **DIAMANG**'s capital. Foreign stockholders own 394,206 shares, or 22.79 percent of the company's capital. Among the foreign stockholders with which the **ENDIAMA**--established in January of this year--signed the present contract are the Societe Generale (as published) de Belgique, the Societe des Banques Suleses and the Swiss Bank Corporation. The duration of the contract, according to which foreign stockholders are bound to respect the independence and sovereignty of the People's Republic of Angola is dependent on the time necessary to exhaust the reserves of the diamond deposits. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Mar 81 p 8]

MINERAL DEPOSITS DISCOVERED--Luanda, 5 Mar--A group of Angolan prospectors discovered last year enormous deposits of feldspar in the province of Huila in the southern region of the country. It is estimated that millions of tons could be extracted. The group also discovered in the same province reasonable quantities of semi-precious stones, as well as two springs of mineral water. This team, whose headquarters are now in the province of Namibe, also conducted vast rural engineering works and discovered 6 deposits of red, blue, green, brown and yellow ochre, as well as deposits of kaolin and sapphires. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Mar 81 p 8]

NEW EMBASSIES--Lisbon, 6 Mar--Angola will soon establish embassies in London and Brasilia. The choice of these capitals was apparently influenced by the political interest presented by London as the center of the so-called British community (as published) and by the increasing importance of Brazil's economic relations with Luanda. Angola now has about 10 diplomatic representations, the largest of which is the Lisbon embassy. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Mar 81 p 8]

SONANGOL AIR FLEET--Luanda 25 Feb--The Angolan oil company **SONANGOL** will have a new fleet of 8 helicopters and 1 plane the middle of this year. This fleet will ensure the implementation of a number of tasks related to oil production, and will serve the companies which are conducting oil exploration in the off-shore blocks, the **JORNAL DE ANGOLA** stated in its Tuesday edition. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Feb 81 p 8]

PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL FAIRS--Luanda 27 Feb--The People's Republic of Angola will participate this year in the International Fairs of Leipzig, in the GDR and Milan, Italy, which will take place in March and April respectively. Angola will exhibit a vast variety of articles, specifically oil derivatives, artisanal works, industrial and agricultural products. It will be recalled that Angola won a gold medal in 1978 in Yugoslavia for the excellence of its instant coffee. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Feb 81 p 10]

SOVIET AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY--Luanda 21 Feb--An exhibition of Soviet agricultural machinery was inaugurated on Thursday in Luanda on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Soviet TRACTOREXPOT foreign trade company, sole exporter of tractors, agricultural machinery and road building equipment. Included in the exhibition are various types of machines and vehicles already in use in Angolan agriculture, as well as the "Niva" combines used in Angola in the harvesting of rice, corn and cotton. The Soviet AUTODEXPOT firm is also present, exhibiting light and heavy vehicles. Soviet technician N. Zakharevich noted that transport trucks are very well adapted to climatic and terrain conditions in Angola. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Feb 81 p 8]

C60: 4401

CAPE VERDE

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL TO LISBON, CUBA--Praia, 5 Mar--The secretary of the Political Commission of the PAICV (African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde), Olivio Pires, will meet in Lisbon with Cape Verdian citizens residing there between 6 and 9 March, according to a statement by the ANOP (PORTUGUESE PRESS AGENCY). Olivio Pires will leave Praia on Friday to visit Havana where he will speak on the political events in Cape Verde following the coup d'etat in Guinea-Bissau. This trip by one of the 9 members of the Political Commission (Political Bureau) is taking place within the framework of a series of initiatives by Cape Verdian authorities to provide relevant information to various countries with which they maintain relations of friendship and cooperation. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Mar 81 p 8]

OFFICIAL BACK FROM MOSCOW, BERLIN--Comrade Olivio Pires, secretary of the PAICV (African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde) returned to Praia last Monday after carrying out an information mission to the central committees of the Communist Party of the USSR and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. Olivio Pires provided information to these friendly parties on the reasons that motivated the establishment of the PAICV. Another member of the PAICV delegation to these socialist countries was comrade Alvaro Tavares, member of the National Council and FARP (People's Revolutionary Armed Forces) commissioner. [Text] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 23 Feb 81 p 2]

CBO: 4401

RECONSTRUCTION EXPECTED TO TAKE CONSIDERABLE TIME

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 19 Feb 81 p 3

[Article by Gunter Krabbe: "Sent Back With or Without Visa--or Maybe Not"]

[Text] N'Djamena, 18 Feb--The guards on the east bank, the Chadian side of the Chari River, are unusually polite. They are not interested in the many thousands of black passengers who are coming from Cameroon, crossing the river in canoes and they leave them alone. The individual white person, however, is greeted with an extended hand and a friendly "Good day, Sir" before he knows it and after barely stepping on Chadian soil. During the last 2 or 3 weeks everything has become much more normal and much more civilized. The soldier escorts the white person ascending the embankment, passing the war ruins of a warehouse or a factory on the left and a building marked by bullet holes on the right until they reach a slightly older, dignified gentleman whose skin is the color of strong tea, on his head is a white turban and he wears a white boubou--a garment resembling a choir robe. He is sitting on a chair and he also is extending his hand for a greeting.

He wants to see the passport and he is asking for the visa. Some have one and others, like this white man, do not. Is it really important whether you have a visa or not? Because you may be sent back with or without a visa--or maybe not. It really is not quite clear. The Englishman had a visa but he was informed that they did not--yet--want any tourists in Chad and he had to take the next canoe back to Cameroon. The German did not have a visa. Well, what was he thinking anyway and why? "Very simple, sir: Because the relations between Chad and Germany are so good, Germans do not need an entry visa to visit the Republic of Chad." Well, if that is the way things are, the white man is reading the thoughts of the gentleman in white...The passport is returned, it is not even stamped, after all, the relations are so good; he signals with his thumb, there is another handshake and a friendly salute, and the white man is shown to a waiting taxi. Entry approved.

Of late, conditions in N'Djamena have been described so often that it does not have to be repeated: Pockmarked facades hit by gunshots, burned-out tank trucks, houses shot to pieces, corrugated-iron roofs that have so many holes that they look like coffee sieves, the bleached flag in front of the deserted FRG embassy. Whatever else was true 2 or 3 weeks ago is no longer so. No more Libyans are in the city. To be sure, occasionally one can see one of Qadhafi's soldiers, but

he is not wearing a gun nor a helmet or cap on his head. Apparently he is on leave. The Libyan troops retreated to the airport north of the city. Migs are supposed to be there and Antonovs and Mirages and "many tanks." How many? "Many, Sir." Ten, 30, 200? "A great many, sir," is the answer, giving little information. What kind of tanks? Heavy tanks? How did they get to N'Djamena, they could not have crossed the entire Sahara? Or could they? Perhaps they were flown in? They must have been some kind of planes to be able to carry heavy tanks such a great distance. Does Libya have planes like that? It is better not to investigate on location.

The streets are again lined with stands. You can buy the same things you can find on other African markets: vegetables, candy-colored plastic bowls, canned tomato paste, combs, handmirrors from China, matches from Cameroon, sugar cubes, miracle drugs against diseases, even airmail envelopes, everyday and wondrous items. Life is again returning to normal in the Chadian capital. Two men are standing on a ladder way up high on a telephone pole; they just installed a telephone receiver; apparently there are attempts at restoring the connection to the outside world. Water mains are not yet functioning, but electricity has been restored in one part of the city. Red-yellow-blue Chadian state tank cars are again transporting generator diesel fuel from Nigeria.

The outer structure of the National Museum is closed and partially destroyed. Grenades--through a hole as tall as a man, four unexploded shells can be seen protruding from the ground--and looters destroyed and stole its contents. Whatever surfaces during the next few years on the international black art market, at least it has not been destroyed: terra-cotta figures close to 1,500 years old, medieval coats of mail worn by desert riders, household items from several centuries which had given a good reputation to the museum. Chad, especially the northern part, has a rich history which goes back as far as the seventh century. Even today the Sao empires are still well-remembered historical events as are the invasions by the Tuareg, the Bornu empire and the Kanuri. History did not just begin with France and the colonization.

Reconstruction Will Take a Long Time

In recent weeks and months Chad's tie to France has been relaxed so much that it is questionable whether the French will ever be able to set foot again in N'Djamena. The French were "imperialists," and they had tried "to keep from the Chadian people the right to self-determination and their own identity," Ahmad Acl, Chad's foreign minister, told the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG. But for whom is Acl speaking? He is supported by Libya. North and South Chadians are not "one people," and even the North Chadians by themselves can only be called a "population." The only thing all Chadians have in common is their diversity. For the time being, France pulled out only from the north and is staying in the south, the "useful Chad." "On the outside," however, are also the Americans, the Britons, and the Germans--they all closed their embassies when the street battles were headed toward a climax. The German embassy was officially closed with the understanding that "diplomatic relations would be maintained."

Nevertheless, 6 weeks have gone by since the fighting ended, and what is keeping the Federal Government from sending at least one diplomat for at least a few hours

across the Chari to N'Djamena to inspect the embassy, perhaps to replace the worn-out flag and at least to make an appearance? At any rate, Koukouni Weddaye indisputably is the lawful head of state and his government, whether Hissain Habre is still the minister for defense or not, is the legitimate--although mostly fictitious--government of the country. Furthermore, recognition by the FRG would not necessarily be an endorsement of a government but of a state--and the Republic of Chad continues to exist as a state. Since the lives of diplomats are no longer endangered but only inconvenienced because of the lack of electricity and running water, nothing should stand in the way of reopening the embassy. The embassy would be there and in operation before State Minister of Foreign Affairs Acyl officially installs his East German friends. Allegedly they are already there as "advisers."

The reconstruction of the modern N'Djamena will take a long time. Whatever the two telephone workers are doing up there on top of the pole is only the beginning of a modest start. Houses must be repaired, totally torn down, newly constructed; factories, banks, businesses need a dependable environment to rebuild and provide jobs; the administration has to depend on the return of educated South Chadian personnel. Electric power lines and transformers must be replaced with new ones, water mains will have to be dug up, repaired, replaced and laid anew. Mail and telephone service must again be available. And then it will have to be discussed who is responsible and restitution will have to be made to those who lost their property either because it was destroyed during the fighting or it was taken later by looters. Many Europeans will not return unless they are compensated. In contrast to the traditional sector of Chad, the modern sector depended on these Europeans. Glancing at the canoe and then at N'Djamena's silhouette and its ruins, the conclusion is inevitable that it will probably take a long time. The words of the French ambassador are not to be forgotten; as early as 1962 he said: "Chad--it is a land of the future and it will always remain a land of the future."

8991

CSO: 4403

HARBOR PILOTS TRAINED TO TAKE OVER FROM FRENCH, EGYPTIANS

Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French 29 Jan 81 pp 1, 3

[Article: "Djiboutian Pilots for the Port of Djibouti"]

[Text] Fourteen Djiboutian students, as we announced last week, have begun taking courses designed to make them into harbor pilots. Only eight, theoretically, will finally be accepted to take over in 2 and 1/2 years from the French and Egyptians who currently handle this service.

Why is such a rigorous selection planned for? Precisely because these men will have to assume a very heavy responsibility and must be selected on the basis of strict criteria which often come up in the course of training. Let us point out, for the record, that European harbor pilots are generally recruited among the lieutenants or captains who have been on active duty for a long time; that is, above all they must be accomplished sailors.

"My prime objective is first of all to make accomplished seamen out of these young men who want to become harbor pilots." As a matter of fact, this is the "philosophy" of Albert Mauger, former officer in the French Navy, who has set up a regular school for this training. Let us make it clear, in passing, that the European Community, which is financing this training, has not done things by halves in entrusting it to former "Captain Mauger." For he has not only the necessary training (officer of the Petty Officers School of the French Navy, engineer of the Naval Academy, qualified teacher of general safety), but also experience which speaks volumes: three operational commands of a surface vessel, command of the Malagasy Navy (which he reorganized), second command of a training center for 1,500 persons, 4 years on the famous training ship "Jeanne-D'Arc", director of the Fleet Armorers School...and above all, at least where we are concerned, Navy Chief of Staff in Djibouti from 1975 to 1977, with responsibility for logistic support of the French maritime forces in the Indian Ocean. No need to say more....

All the Basic Maritime Subjects

While the "philosophy" of this training is to make "seamen" out of these young men, and the European Development Fund (EDF) has taken care of restoring the tugboat "Administrator Bernard" which will serve them as a training ship, and while numerous hours at sea are planned for them, still one must not forget the importance of the theoretical training which has to serve as the starting point for all practical instruction. Consequently, the training will include all the basic maritime subjects: theory of maneuver, navigation, meteorology, signals, technique of the engines, construction, safety, English, maritime law, oceanography, hydrography...in all, a program of nearly 1,000 hours of courses per year.

Little by little, practice will be introduced into the instruction in order to permit them to become completely familiar with navigating conditions in the Djibouti harbor. For the harbor pilots, Mauger pointed out to us, will have to be "people who know the spots to perfection: no current, no shoal, no buoy, no wind (especially during the time of the khamsin, which makes boarding very perilous) can have any secrets for them. The channel entrance to the port of Djibouti is relatively narrow, and the pilots must know by heart the underwater topography of its approaches."

The Fate of the Big Ships

One understands better why, for a complement of eight pilots, 14 pupils have been recruited by competition (six are already government employees, the others hold EDF grants). Even with the best intentions in the world, it is not certain that all will be able to complete this difficult instruction, which also includes assimilation of the characteristic features of the big ships. No tolerance or favoritism can be allowed, nor, on the day of the final examination, can influence be exercised on the verdict of the jury which, in delivering the diploma, will entrust to these pilots the fate of the enormous ships arriving at the port of Djibouti. The maritime companies, who will be represented on this jury, would not allow the fabulous sums represented by their vessels and their cargoes to be left in the hands of pilots who are not fully trained.

Very Heavy Financing

By financing this training the European Community, which is thus logically pursuing its efforts to foster the development of the port of Djibouti (with the prospect of the containers terminal of which we have already spoken), is providing a very large outlay (60 million Djibouti francs), one might even say a "double effort." As a matter of fact, it would have been possible to train these future pilots in European schools, which would have cost about half as much. But the choice was made for "on the spot" training, which seemed more likely to meet the specific needs of the port of Djibouti. (Training periods in foreign ports are, nevertheless, anticipated.) The pupils' lack of marine experience will thus be compensated for by direct contact with their future "field" of activity. Furthermore, they are thus being spared an uprooting whose moral and professional consequences are always unpredictable...to say nothing of the ever possible "brain drain" which is one of the main causes for the slow development of Third World countries.

In conclusion, we have to wish these future pilots of the port of Djibouti (and even those who will not stay until the end but will still be able to use the knowledge acquired in serving the port activity) 2 and 1/2 years of fruitful studies and, as they say in the navy, "a fair wind!"

9719

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

INCREASED TRADE WITH USSR PROPOSED--Within the framework of his visits to Gabonese authorities, the USSR ambassador to Gabon, Guennadyi Uranov, met on Monday with the president of the Chamber of Commerce, Pierre Nebaley. Trade cooperation was the subject of the conversation that took place. The Russian diplomat expressed the desire for increased commercial exchanges between the two countries. A commercial agreement has been signed between the two parties, under the terms of which the USSR buys Gabonese lumber, while Gabon purchases cars (Niva, Lada) and some alcoholic beverages (vodka). The ambassador noted that his country could increase exports to Gabon and to this end, he asked that a Gabonese delegation visit Moscow to study the products liable to be of interest to the Gabonese market. The Soviet ambassador also proposed that commercial exchanges between the two countries--which are now entirely dependent on foreign intermediaries--be carried out in direct cooperation. (Text) [Libreville L'UNION in French 21-22 Feb 81 p 4]

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

CADRES BACK FROM USSR--The USSR ambassador in Bissau met on Friday with young Guinea-Bissauan cadres trained in his country at the headquarters of the Guinea-Bissau-USSR Friendship Association. Comrades Chico Ba, Antonio Borges and Domingos Brito were present as representatives of the party and the friendship association. The president of the association's general assembly stressed the importance of the meeting and expressed his hope for the success of the 26th Congress of the CPSU. The USSR ambassador referred to the excellent relations between Guinea-Bissau and the Soviet Union and noted his country's readiness for a common struggle to build our economy and to train national cadres. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 19 Feb 81 p 3]

USSR RED CROSS DONATION --The Guinea-Bissau Red Cross received yesterday 3 tons of medicines and powdered milk for children offered by the Red Cross and the "Crescent" societies of the USSR. Comrade Nicolau Ramos and Augusto Pereira, vice-president and secretary general of our Red Cross society, were present at the act. The cultural attache of the USSR Embassy, Yuri Lundin, stated that this donation "constitutes still further proof of the feelings of solidarity between the peoples of Guinea-Bissau and the USSR." Nicolau Ramos stressed the importance of this donation and said that it would be used to benefit the most disadvantaged classes of our population. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 29 Jan 81 p 4]

DUTCH SILO CONSTRUCTION ASSISTANCE--The project to build a silo in Empada which had been initiated in 1977 and has not yet been carried out seems to be nearing a solution following a proposal presented by Holland and the FAO, which has been accepted by our government. According to the terms of the proposal, the Dutch Government will provide direct financing for the project and FAO will implement it. Our government also proposed that the project be reviewed so as to provide increased storage facilities. Holland has promised to plan for a more ambitious project that would include the construction of warehouses and the purchase of boats to transport rice to Bissau. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 19 Feb 81 p 3]

BRAZILIAN ASSISTANCE--Bissau, 24 Feb--Brazil has granted Guinea-Bissau a credit line amounting to \$5 million, Mario Cabral announced yesterday in Bissau. The present minister of education returned to Bissau from a visit to Brazil where he held talks with that country's officials within the framework of the mixed Brazilian-Guinean commission. Mario Cabral also announced that the two countries will increase their cooperation in the fields of agriculture, health and education. In answer to the appeal made by Guinea-Bissauan authorities following the 14 November coup, Brazil has sent to Bissau a shipment of 15 tons of food. The French government will also send to Guinea-Bissau a donation consisting of 2,000 tons of corn and wheat flour. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Feb 81 p 6]

NATION'S ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES SAID TO BE GROWING

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 1 Mar 81 p 2

[Article by Dieter Ebeling]

[Text]

KENYA, which was considered one of Africa's miracle countries with its above-average growth rates in the 1970s, is now faced, as one of the nations most severely afflicted by rapidly rising oil prices, with growing economic difficulties.

The Government recently had to swallow a bitter pill: devaluing the Kenyan Shilling by 5.07 per cent, which the International Monetary Fund (IMF) had ordained in its concern over Nairobi's balance of payments deficit.

According to Central Bank Governor Duncan Ndegwa, Kenya last year showed a balance of payments deficit of 1,800 million/- (about 220 million dollars).

By comparison, in 1979 Kenya had a surplus of 1,800

million/- in the wake of greatly-reduced imports brought on by measures making hard currency deposits mandatory. Last year these measures were relaxed.

But the main reason behind Kenya's balance of payments plunge were the oil imports. While by volume these went up almost seven per cent, the country's petroleum bill soared by 81.4 per cent.

This means that the East African country already has to spend half of its export earnings to obtain petroleum products, which in turn narrows industry's room for manoeuvre for importing

other raw materials and equipment.

Minister of Energy John Okwango announced early this year that the Government wanted to cut oil imports by 35 per cent. This would mean that Kenya would follow the path of rationing and control of fuel already taken by most other African countries.

Kenya's currency reserves as of last November were the

equivalent of just 3.4 months of imports, compared to the previous equivalent of four months. As a result, import licences were cancelled en masse or were not granted.

A car assembly plant in Mombasa, suffering from lack of parts, threatened to lay off some 700 workers, while a truck manufacturer reduced production by 60 per cent because it had no import licences for tires.

In Mombasa's harbour, a whole line of cranes are said to be idle due to a lack of spare parts, and foreign ship captains were refusing to pay service fees for having to use their own loading equipment.

Another example: record companies have no more plastic to produce their LPs with.

As the complaints of companies got louder, President Daniel arap Moi ordered the Central Bank to speed up the granting of necessary import licences.

He asked "If someone has to wait two, three or four months for imports, how is he to create jobs?"

Authorities here hope that the 5.07 per cent devaluation of the Shilling will help Kenyan exporters to conquer new markets. But imports will correspondingly become more expensive, and it is uncertain whether the hoped-for revival of the domestic economy will really take place.

DOS SANTOS GIVES VIEWS ON 26TH CONGRESS OF CPSU

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Feb 81 p 4

[Interview with Maj Gen Marcelino dos Santos, head of the delegation of the FRELIMO Party by all the information organs of Soviet Russia on 25 Feb 81 in Moscow]

[Excerpts] [Question] What is the impression of the FRELIMO delegation of the 26th Congress of the CPSU and of the report presented by its secretary general, Leonid Brezhnev?

[Answer] It is a great honor and a great pleasure for us to be able to participate in the 26th Congress of the CPSU.

We heard the report presented about the last 5 years. We were able to ascertain the importance of the gains realized during these last 5 years.

First, in the creation of a New Man. Everything carried out in the material field is to shape the New Socialist Man, the man who can adjust to the new material and technical bases of the new society.

Secondly, the economic and social development of the Soviet people. We heard about the significant advances in the development of agriculture, industry and science. We also heard the analysis of the international situation. One of the most important aspects is the quality of the analysis presented in the report, a Marxist-Leninist analysis.

This is obvious--the ability to see a problem and how to treat it and whether this treatment is being carried out correctly. This means that all problems are reflected in the role and place that man occupies in society; the successes achieved and the deficiencies that still occur, as the report repeatedly pointed out. Problems still exist, and there are difficulties that must be overcome. We appreciate the criticism and self-criticism of the report.

At an international level, we appreciate the political clarity and the ideological clarity, which translate, at the international level, into a correct position, those positions which affirm the irrevocable need for peace, socialism and national independence. Those positions which affirm the condemnation of interventions in the internal affairs of each country, that condemn racism; the right position in relation to the people of Afghanistan, who have the right to impose their own will, to build socialism and to seek support from revolutionary forces to defend themselves against foreign interference.

It is correct to state "we do not desire to export revolution, but we shall not permit the export of counter-revolution." It is right to affirm that socialism does not allow and will not allow, itself to be intimidated. This is why we salute the positions assumed by the secretary general, Leonid Brezhnev.

Ideological clarity and firm political positions are always guided by the consolidation of socialism and world peace. The positions that are affirmed by the USSR in relation to Africa, on the important development that has taken place on our continent. There are socialist countries in our continent. They may be underdeveloped, but they are socialist. The socialist community is growing and developing, and the report affirms this strength and this continuous development. Countries which, like Mozambique, are bastions of socialism in Africa and which, because of this very fact, are also the secure rear guard for the liberation movements.

This CPSU Congress is a political meeting-place of all the progressive political forces of the world. Witness the mass of people from every continent, witness the Soviet people, all represented by their delegates.

We salute the firmness of these political positions which are the great triumph and progress of all the peoples.

[Question] How do you view Soviet-Mozambican relations and relations between the two parties, the FRELIMO and the CPSU?

[Answer] The recent visit of President Samora Machel to the Soviet Union was very significant for the strengthening of our relations. As President Machel said, it gave us the opportunity to establish the relations between our two parties on a more mature foundation, because, to a certain extent, it is the consolidation of the socialist community which exists on various continents, and more specifically, on the African continent. The development of the socialist community entails new responsibilities for this very community.

I shall take advantage of this opportunity to thank the entire international community for its support and solidarity and for the positions it adopted vis-a-vis the South African attack against our country. We hereby declare that we shall always assume our responsibilities in building socialism and in serving as the bastion of socialism in Southern Africa.

We shall always remain the secure rear guard for all the liberation movements. We support the ANC, we shall continue to support SWAPO against South African colonialism. We declare total solidarity between FRELIMO and the ANC.

As President Samora Machel said, there are 35 million of us, 12 million Mozambicans and 23 million in South Africa. Let me note here that not all South African whites are for "apartheid." There are many whites who stand with us.

Our economic relations are significantly developing at the level of our states and peoples. Economic cooperation is carried out bilaterally and also through the CEMA.

Already, we shall have the pleasure, next March, to receive a delegation from the Supreme Soviet of the USSR that will certainly give more depth to our relations.

[Question] How do you view the Soviet Solidarity Committee for Asia and Africa?

[Answer] The work and the activities of this committee are the expression of the development, the growth of the peoples of Asia and Africa. We are referring to the development of socialism throughout the world. But at the same time, many other peoples have reached a high mark in their struggle against capitalism. There were new victories in the fight against neocolonialism.

Victories in Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, Ethiopia, Angola, Mozambique, Cape Verde and Afghanistan. Victories of the POLISARIO Front, victories in Namibia by SWAPO and in South Africa by the ANC. But we also had reverses and retreats, as is the case with Camp David.

However, we must say that the balance is positive, even where victories were unable to free the people. We heard France screaming over Chad, and we must perceive this as a defeat for imperialism.

How does one view the role of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity? These results were also influenced by the committee. Our own independence was achieved with the support of this committee. Even now, in the consolidation of our independence, its role is important. We shall receive in March a delegation from this committee.

[Question] How do you view the development of the new positions of imperialism which look upon the liberation movements as "terrorist organizations?"

[Answer] You know, glass is a very fragile substance, but it makes an awful lot of noise when it breaks. I believe that it is correct to say in 1981—because history shows us—that arrangement was never fruitful in terms of relations between nations. On the other hand, I believe that it is also correct to say in 1981 that it is not imperialism which can define the meaning of terrorism for the rest of the world. Imperialism itself is the creator of terrorism.

There are people who, in order to believe in themselves, must repeat themselves many times. The accusations qualifying revolutionaries as terrorists only reflect the inability to allow freedom for the people.

Today, however, we heard the secretary general of the American Communist Party address the 26th Congress. He stated that there are no limits for a big lie. I believe that it is correct to say in 1981 that the people cannot be deceived. The administration in the U.S. may continue to inveigh against "terrorism," but we all know who the real terrorists are. They are those who attack El Salvador, Kampuchea, Angola, Mozambique and others. All these bandit groups are supported by imperialism, notably U.S. imperialism.

In 1981, we shall not let ourselves be intimidated by the statements of imperialism, by the threats of imperialism against Cuba and Nicaragua. We shall not permit the export of counter-revolution. Imperialism must know, imperialism must always remember: we shall be victorious. Socialism will triumph.

BRIEF

PORTUGUESE DONATION--The Portuguese government will offer our country a donation amounting to 25 million meticals to alleviate the plight of drought victims in a number of areas. The donation will be in the form of medicines and powdered milk, and will include the arrival of a technical team specializing in waterworks and water supply. The Portuguese government's assistance will materialize soon and will contribute to the establishment of defense mechanisms against the consequences of this natural calamity. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Feb 81 p 1]

CSO: 4401

POLICE PROVIDE COUNTERINSURGENCY TRAINING TO LOCAL INHABITANTS

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 3 Feb 81 p 4

[Text] The South African Police training program for the local inhabitants of Southwest Africa known as "The Lever" has already had an excellent record of successes in the operational area.

Last week newspapermen from all over South Africa were given the chance to observe the activities of the police on the borders of Southwest Africa.

Brigadier Bert Wandrag, who is second in command of the counterinsurgency units of the police in South Africa, was in command of the touring group. He told DIE TRANSVALER that great success has been obtained with the deployment of local inhabitants in Southwest Africa.

Despite SWAPO's increased activities the security forces continue to attain successes.

Local members were teamed up for the first time in 1978 when a training camp was set up in Ovambo. The original attitude of the inhabitants was rather skeptical and the police were having trouble recruiting members.

As the training and its advantages became known among the people, they came on their own to receive the training. Some of the chiefs brought their own sons to the training camp to receive the training.

The success of this first camp prompted Judge Theunis Steyn, the former administrator general of Southwest Africa, to authorize the establishment of more training camps.

There were tremendous problems accompanying the setting up of these camps. In some areas there were no roads and no factories which could provide materials; the result was that everything had to be brought over by freight trucks from South Africa.

Some of the drivers who transported the materials to the region were sometimes on the road for as long as 1 to 2 months.

The problems encountered in subjecting the local inhabitants to discipline and military rules and regulations were countless. They did not know what it was to

take a bath and to maintain personal hygiene. They could not sleep in beds and had to be taught to walk with shoes on their feet.

The training camps were set up with the aim of developing a training capability for the local inhabitants after they themselves were trained. They would then help with the standard police duties such as the maintenance of law and order and the defense of corrals and tribal chiefs.

Brigadier Wandrag said that UN Resolution 435 provides that South African policemen must withdraw from the area after Southwest Africa becomes independent.

"The biggest objective of the training camps is to teach the people to take care of their own police work after independence," stated Wandrag.

The duties of the local constables also include counterinsurgency in view of the fact that the police regard terrorism as a crime which must be combated as such.

The police refused to divulge how many constables have been trained in the five training camps in Ovambo, Hereroland, Caprivi and Kaokoland.

In collaboration with the army the police have already achieved great successes.

One of the instructors stated: "The local inhabitants have lately been getting to be pretty good in the field. They are much more attentive. Most of them grew up in the region, they know the people there and actually know if there is a stranger among them."

Many of the local people who come up for training are boys who are no older than 12. They do not have anything like birth certificates and when they come to the camps they claim to be 16. One of the officers in command of a camp told us: "Of course we do not believe these boys, but we train them anyway and we keep them busy at the camp."

7964

CSO: 4408

TERRORISM: LIFE IN LAND-MINE INFESTED AREAS

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 26 Jan 81 p 11

[Text] Windhoek--In Ovambo not everybody feels the same about terrorist land mines. For some people it has become a status symbol to be blown up by a land mine; for others it simply means death or mutilation. A young soldier in the operational area looks out for his first land-mine incident.

On the other hand, the local population lives in fear and trembling for "death on the road." Every time one of the inhabitants gets into his vehicle he knows that at any moment he can be blasted to bits. At least 126 black civilians died a gruesome death in land-mine explosions and at least 173 were wounded, some of them terribly mutilated.

During the past 2 weeks at least 9 civilians have been killed and 23 wounded in 7 land-mine explosions in Ovambo. The soldier in Ovambo rides in the world's best and most sophisticated land-mine resisting vehicles and seldom gets anything more than an earache if his vehicle triggers a mine, while civilian cars and vans are turned into a heap of scrap metal.

DIE BURGER went to talk with the Southwest's territorial force senior specialist on land mines, explosives and arms and also with an officer of the engineering corps with a lot of experience on land mines.

The senior officer told us: "As far as we in the armed forces are concerned, land mines are just a nuisance."

"The South African Army and the Southwest's territorial force's mine-resisting vehicles are by far the best in the world and are internationally regarded as such. Even the Rhodesians had not developed their vehicles nearly as mine resistant as ours. In their war they had to cope with smaller land mines and usually with just one at a time, while the SWAPO terrorists sometimes set three of them together.

"Even the UN Transitional Force which must come here to maintain peace during a UN-sponsored election, indicated that it will be depending on us for mine-resisting vehicles.

"If a soldier tightens the security belt around him in the mine vehicle nothing can happen to him, at the most he will get an earache from the explosion and perhaps a

couple of bruises. Usually the vehicle will lose just a wheel or an axle, or a gearbox which we replace in an instant and then the vehicle is ready to be driven again.

"But then land mines are not aimed primarily at the security forces. Rather this is a method of intimidating the population. Most land mines are planted on small country roads and not on the main roads. The security forces do not use the smaller roads; only the inhabitants of corrals travel there with their vehicles. When the security forces are on patrol there they do so on foot."

A very small percentage of the total number of deaths due to land mines does not represent casualties among the local black population.

Nearly half of the land mines planted by terrorists are found by the engineering corps and rendered harmless.

About 30 percent of the land mines which are found are pointed out to us by members of the local population. The motivation for this comes in part from the 1,000 rand which they get as a reward for this and in part from the dislike of the terrorists' practice of violence and especially the use of land mines.

The security forces also have mechanical mine detectors. The detectors mounted on the vehicles are so effective that, for example, at 15 km/h a little piece of wire only 2 cm long was detected underground.

There are also mine detectors which are hand carried by the engineer corps soldiers and according to the engineer corps officer a soldier equipped with such a detector can maintain a speed of 7 km/h on foot. Although the main roads are regularly "swept" of land mines, it is attempting to do the impossible to try to mine-sweep the hundreds of side roads and two-track paths in the great Ovambo.

The road between Oshakati and Oshivello is the only tarred road in the Southwest on which mines have been planted by the terrorists. Mines on the tarred road, however, are few. These mines are relatively easy to detect, because the terrorists must cut through a hole in the asphalt before planting the mine there.

It is easy for the engineering corps soldier to spot a planted mine, because after a couple of days he gets to know the road like the back of his hand and he can spot any newly disturbed surfaces. Thus far only five vehicles have triggered land mines on the tarred road--all of them before the road was swept.

According to mine experts, driving fast in the hope that you miss the explosion under your wheel does not help. The explosive's combustion takes place at a rate faster than 8,000 meters per second. It is better to drive slower and to prevent the vehicle from flying off the road after the explosion and overturning. The only times that soldiers in anti-mine vehicles did indeed get hurt were when they were driving too fast and after an explosion the vehicle ran off the road and turned over.

Of course the use of land mines in the terrorist war has seriously disturbed the social pattern in Ovambo and Kaokoland where land mines are now being encountered. Yet the population has now learned to live with the problem.

The black inhabitants have obviously decided that life must go on despite the "death on the road" and they move about rather freely considering the situation. The feeling that one gets in Ovambo is that the value of life, after 15 years of war, is no longer considered to be very high and the inhabitants regard fatal land mine explosions very philosophically.

The people tasked with combating the danger of land mines are the soldiers of the engineer corps. They are completely blasé when somebody talks about this to them, however, the officer with whom DIE BURGER talked conceded with a grin that "you feel very apprehensive" when you dig out a live mine and render it harmless.

When a mine is detected, everybody except the engineer corps soldier moves away from the place. The soldier figures exactly where the mine's center point is located, then lays down on his stomach and scrapes the ground gently with his hands. He is not supposed to lift out the mine, because very often an antilifting mechanism is coupled to the underside of the mine which causes it to explode if it is lifted and in other instances an untriggered handgrenade is placed under it and this explodes as the mine is lifted.

The soldier then fastens a rope loop to the mine, then moves away and pulls the mine out of the hole. If an antilifting mechanism has been placed on it, the mine explodes, otherwise the soldier waits a while and then renders it harmless.

There have been several instances when the terrorists themselves have been blown up as they were laying the mines. The reason for this is probably poor training, awkwardness or defective and obsolete equipment which they are forced to use sometimes.

The Russian TM46-mine with 5.3 kg of explosive and the Yugoslav TMA3-mine with 6.5 kg of explosive material have thus far been the most popular mines among the terrorists. The TMA3-mine is also known as the "cheese mine," because of its appearance, and for a long time it was the most feared not only because of its high explosive content, but because less than 1 percent of its mass consists of metal and it is therefore difficult to spot it with a mine detector.

The Russian TM57-mine is being used more and more these days. It is a very powerful one with its 7 kg of explosive material.

One of the very untrue stories about land mines is that they can be set not to explode with the first vehicle that goes over them, but with a later one.

There is no such mine, according to the specialist with whom DIE BURGER spoke.

7964
CSO: 4408

JUMBE ANNOUNCES 'MAJOR LEADERSHIP SHAKEUP'

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Mar 81 p 3

[Article by Ali Saleh]

[Text]

THE Chairman of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council, Nduku Ahmed Jumbe, has named heads of nine departments, parastatal organisations and regional trading companies in a major leadership shake-up announced over the weekend.

Among those who retained their portfolios are the Chief Justice, Augustine Ramadhani, and Attorney General Damian Lubusa. Nduku Jumbe also appointed two new women directors Nduku Asba Saleh and Nduku Tetu Ali who become heads of departments of Social Welfare and Broadcasting respectively.

Nduku Jumbe also appointed Nduku Abdallah Juma Khatib to head the People's Bank of Zanzibar and retained the services of Lieutenant Colonel Siru as head of the Jamii la Kujenge Uchumi (JKU).

Nduku A.I. Bakari is now head of the Zanzibar Nursery School, Nduku Saidi Bahari, — State Security (KMKM), and Dr. I.A. Khamis was named Executive Secretary in the Ministry of Planning.

The full list of the appointments is as follows:

Ministry of Education: Department of Primary and Middle School Education — Shauai Zam.

Department of High and Technical Education — Bwana Huri Omar, Planning and Administration — Omar Mapari, and Institute of Kivwili and Foreign Languages — Piusi Mhumba.

Ministry of Broadcasting and Television: Department of Planning and Administration — Mabrouk Jaba, Television Zanzibar — Chande Mounin, Press Secretary to the President of Zanzibar — Joseph Amma.

Ministry of Health: Department of Administration and Personnel — Ali Khatib Kibwana, Planning and Project — Ali Mawani.

Ministry of Trade Administration and Planning — Hamduni Pasi, External Trade — Enock Bilal, Internal Trade — Omar Masim, Manager of Zanzibar State Trading Company — Ali Taib Ali, and Manager of Bimbeje — Juma Haji Juma.

Manager RTC South Zanzibar — Mumin Abdallah, Manager North Zanzibar — Abdallah Juma, Manager Zanzibar West and Urban — Ernest Wabari, Manager Pemba South — Muhiiddin Mohammed and Manager Pemba North — Suliman Haji.

Ministry of Lands and Housing: Planning and Administration — Shimi Mwa, and Building and Housing — Rama Kala.

Ministry of Water and Energy: Department of Planning and Administration — Simai Haji, Water Corporation — Mohammed Nasser Hany and Fuel Corporation — Juma Abdallah.

Ministry of Natural Resources: Department of Forestry — Hili Juma, Department of Fisheries — P. Mwinji Simba, Department of Tourism — Walidi Pihiri and Fisheries Corporation — Mahame Salim.

Ministry of Traditions, Sports and Culture: Kariakoo Recreation Centre — Khamis Mohammed Haji, Department of Art — Fatma Shaaban and Amasa Stadium and Hotel — Abdallah Mwinji.

Ministry of Finance: Planning and Administration — Thabit Ahmed, Accountant General — Kala Khamis and Revenue — Yusuf Mohammed.

Government Press — Mgoni Mwalimu, Estimates — Ahmed Hamid, Zanzibar National Insurance Corporation — Wolfgang Dourado and Auditing — Nduku Kiama.

Ministry of Communications and Transport: Administration and Planning — Shaha Mohammed, Zanzibar Shipping Agency — Shauai Mapari, Zanzibar National Transport Corporation — Aibon Mlaka, Wharfedo — Ali Mohammed Suliman and Marine Transport — Abdallah Mawani.

Ministry of Agriculture:
Administration and Planning
— Abdallah Omar Deputy
Director — Saif Rashid and
Livestock Development — Dr.
Omar Ali.

Ministry of Planning:
General Planning — S.B.
Bularwa, Personnel — E.J.
Mayawala, and Social
Welfare — G.B. Hauke.

Agriculture and Natural
Resources Department — C.T.
Ranga, and Statistics — Ali

Appointments.

Ndugu Jumba also ap-
pointed Ndugu Juma Khari
manager of the Zanubar
Small Scale Industries.
Ndugu Juma Ali Chumu
manager of soft drinks Bot-
tling Company and Juma
Maulid Juma to head the
Leather and Shoe Company.

The appointments are ef-
fective March 1 this year.

MINISTER ANNOUNCES MEASURES TO REVIVE ECONOMY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Mar 81 pp 1, 3

[Article by Fili Karashani]

[Text]

THE Government has announced bold measures to motivate peasants to grow more, induce industrial production and productivity, and promote exports in order to revive the sagging economy.

Under the master plan, peasants will from now be paid fairly and on the spot for deliveries to crop authorities, targets will be set for industries, while exporters will be subsidised and given priority in foreign exchange allocation.

The Minister of State for Economic Affairs and Planning in the Vice-President's Office, Ndugu Kighoma Malima, told a press conference in Dar es Salaam at the weekend that the measures were drawn during recent series of Government meetings on the state of the economy.

He described the prevailing economic situation as "very difficult".

Foreign exchange earnings

expectation this year is put at 4.5 billion/- while spending on imports is estimated at 9 billion/-.

Ndugu Malima announced measures to narrow the deficit through effective control on spending and vigilant export drive, apart from searching for external funding.

Fifteen to 25 per cent of goods from certain key industries will be deliberately set aside for export as part of the recovery programme.

"This may lead to more shortages of certain essential goods at home, but it will increase our ability to import drugs, school equipment, and raw materials for our industries", explained Ndugu Malima.

He said a deliberate programme to assist small scale mineral prospectors will be revived.

Fishing will be encouraged and increased and, if necessary, foreign investment partnerships will be sought.

Coupled with the positive measures to earn more foreign

exchange, will be steps to spend it more strictly and effectively.

Preference will go to purchases of raw materials and spares for existing industries as against expansion projects and establishment of new ventures.

Priority will be given to industries able to generate more foreign exchange, or to those that provide vital inputs to the productive sector.

There will be tight control and restriction on overseas travel by Tanzanians.

Foreign funding agencies will be asked to help provide inputs for existing concerns in preference to undertaking new ones.

"Notwithstanding the problems at hand, the Government will continue to offer essential public services", Ndugu Malima stressed.

There will be more efficiency and vigilance in revenue collection while spending by Government departments and parastatals will be tightened and supervised.

The state planning mechanism will be strengthened at all levels while development projects implementation and planning will be synchronized with foreign exchange and materials availability.

There is no point in planning to build ten bridges when current production can only meet the requirements of five", the Minister said.

On the agricultural sector, accounting for 78 per cent of all the productive sector, he said targets will be set for villages, districts and regions.

Fifteen per cent of foreign exchange earnings from each crop will be set aside for the development of the crop. This will pay for imported insecticides, fertilizers, spares, packaging materials and the like.

The purpose is to increase productivity per hectare and per tiller and physical crops will include more irrigation, better and timely distribution of inputs, extension services, loans, and fair prices.

New crop prices will be announced before each season and whenever necessary.

"Agriculture continues to be the backbone of our economy and if we can increase productivity, many of our economic problems will be solved" the Minister said.

Ndugu Malima said the main causes of the economic difficulties facing the Nation were rising prices of oil and manufactured goods; slow growth or actual fall in agricultural crops production; and minimal rise or fall of prices for our exports.

The oil bill will this year take nearly 60 per cent of foreign exchange earnings as against 10 per cent in 1972. Inflation has, on the other hand, increased prices of imports by 243 per cent over the years.

In other words, the 60/- left for purchasing all other commodities this year on every 100/- earned in foreign exchange, can buy goods that were worth 14/- in 1972.

Coffee and tea prices fell sharply in the second half of 1980, and indications were that coffee prices will continue to fall. As a result, while Tanzania exported five tonnes of tea to buy a tractor in 1972, 13 tonnes were required for a similar tractor in 1979.

Drought has aggravated our economic situation, Ndugu Malima said. During 1980/81 the National Milling Corporation expects to buy 171,000 tonnes of food crops compared with 301,000 tonnes in 1978/80.

In 1980, 700 million/- was spent on food imports, and imports will be continued this year.

Apart from tea and tobacco, the production of all other major cash crops has fallen over the years.

"If production had remained at the 1972/73 level, then we would have earned 1870.4 million/- more this year" the Minister emphasized.

NAPCO TO EXPAND CULTIVATION OF VARIOUS CROPS

Grain, Coffee, Cocoa Cultivation

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Mar 81 p 3

[Article by Danford Mpumilwa]

[Text]

THE National Agricultural Food Company (NAPCO) will this year put 30,183 hectares under grain food cultivation, which is expected to register a 30 per cent production increase compared to last year's, the Minister for Agriculture, Ndugu Mungai said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Last year some 21,886 hectares were put under cultivation by NAPCO, while in 1979 only 17,961 hectares were cultivated, the Minister said.

Ndugu Mungai said the decision to increase food production and acreage under cultivation was reached during the 36th sitting of the NAPCO board of directors which met in Arusha late last month.

The Minister, who is also chairman of the board said the acreage increase follows a decision to expand wheat production in Basuto area in Hanang District by 6,000 hectares this year.

The company also expects to cultivate 463 hectares of coffee and cocoa, and 1,399 hectares of beans, he said.

Ndugu Mungai said grain production by NAPCO this year is expected to reach 12,316 tonnes while beans, coffee and cocoa production is expected to reach about 2,000 tonnes.

The produce will earn the company some 178,788,000/- compared to last year's 103,344,000/- and 94,144,000/- for 1979, he said.

The Minister further said rice production from Mbarali and Ruwa NAPCO farms is expected to earn the company a total of 62,360,000/- or 34 per cent of its total earnings while wheat will fetch 62,742,000/- for the company, representing 35 per cent of its total earnings.

However, he said, following this year's estimated running costs of 162,293,000/- and 36,188,000/- for machine maintenance, the company will get a net profit of 18,468,000/- compared to last year's 11,824,000/-.

Planned Wheat Production Increases

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Mar 81 p 1

[Text]

PLANS are underway to produce some 100,000 tonnes of wheat by the 1982/83 season, nearly five times the current production levels, by encouraging more small holder participation.

The National Agricultural and Food Corporation (NAFCO) is the major producer of wheat today. Output increased to 17,696 tonnes in 1980 from the previous year's 15,013 — with this year's output projected at 28,200 tonnes.

In the latest move, the Ministry of Agriculture plans to help small holders increase output.

According to a Ministry statement, NAFCO has been directed to co-operate with Ministry officials, and those in Arusha Region (Mbulu and Hanang districts) in formulating "a special project to help farmers step up production".

This, the statement said, would involve provision of expert advice and inputs, the major thrust being ujamaa and collective farms.

"The aim of the Ministry is to see that this assistance reaches all farmers, so that everyone involved in wheat production can contribute to the national wheat basket", the statement emphasised.

For two days starting February 22, the Minister for Agriculture, Ndugu Joseph Mungai, toured NAFCO wheat farms in Arusha Region. In letters to Tanzanian and Canadian experts and workers on the farms, the Minister expressed satisfaction with their work.

He thanked the Canadian Government for its assistance. Canada has committed 260 million/ to the project during the five-year period ending 1983/84. It is providing machinery and equipment, two experts for every farm, local and foreign training and helps in setting up a workshop and research.

The statement said that suitable land for extensive wheat cultivation as called for in the agreement between the two countries has been

provided in Hanang District at Basotu, Setchet, Muihadaw, Murjanda, Gawal, Gama, Dan'gaida and Kidamowd.

The target is to open new farms of 4,000 ha each starting with Gawal next year, and then Gama, Dan'gaida and Kidamowd.

It is hoped that 72,000 acres would be under cultivation by 1983/84.

Meanwhile, planting has started in the 40,000 acres prepared this year.

In this venture, Tanzania will provide 105 million/ on top of the 260 million/ provided by Canada.

CSO: 4420

TANESCO BUYING GENERATORS, BUILDING POWER STATIONS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Mar 81 p 3

[Text]

THE Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) has acquired six Wärtsilä diesel generators which will be installed in five Mainland towns, the TANESCO Managing Director, Ndugu Jeremiah Kasambala, said in a statement in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The generators, worth 24,579,114/-, were bought with a grant from the Finnish government. Two of them will be installed at Bukoba and one each at Kigoma, Singida, Lindi and Mtwara.

The plants, each generating 640 kilowatts, would be in use by the end of the year, the statement said, adding that arrangements were being made to transport them to their destinations.

TANESCO engineers would soon visit the sites to assess the extent of the civil and installation works involved, the statement said.

TANESCO also expects eleven more Wärtsilä generators within nine months under a loan package now being negotiated between the Treasury and a Nordic development bank.

The generators will include two of three megawatts each for Dodoma and Mbeya municipalities. Shinyanga, Songea and Mtwara towns will get two generators whereas Lindi, Kigoma and Singida would get one generator each of 640 kilowatts capacity.

The agreement, involving a total of 95,540,550/- also provides for the delivery of spare parts for Wärtsilä

generators in the country and TANESCO staff training in Finland for three months. The statement did not say how many workers would be earmarked for training.

In addition, the statement said, TANESCO was building three new power stations at an estimated cost of 290,546,000/- in Dodoma (7.5 megawatts), Tabora (10.5 megawatts) and Mbeya (10 megawatts). Civil works at the stations were nearly ready and installation of the plants would start soon.

Commissioning of the first plant at each station is expected to take place in July and the stations be in full operation by November this year.

Eventual total power output at Dodoma and Mbeya after the installation works will be 10.5 megawatts and 13.5 megawatts respectively.

MIRA DAM TO REDUCE DEPENDENCE ON THERMAL GENERATED POWER

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Mar 81 p 3

[Article by Isaac Mrumay]

[Text]

TANZANIA is endowed with abundant hydro-electric power potential whose tapping would see an acceleration of industrial development — both urban and rural. Efforts have been made to tap some of the potential power sources and it is Government policy to continue exploiting other sources for power production.

Greatest of all hydro-power sources already tapped was the Kidatu Power Project on the Great Ruaha River. The Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) initiated the project in 1969 and construction started a year later.

Kidatu was to be the first phase of the development of the Great Ruaha Power Project. At Kidatu, the available head of about 175 metres between the confluence of the Yoti River and the Kidatu Road and railbridge about 280 kilometres south west of Dar es Salaam was harnessed.

An earth-rockfill dam with a live storage of 125 million cubic metres was constructed at Kidatu and an underground power house with an initial capacity of 100 megawatts was then built — starting in 1970 and was commissioned in 1975.

It was planned that Kidatu should have a power house with a total of 200 megawatts to be developed in two stages. The first stage was completed with the commissioning of the two generating units of 50 megawatts each thus making the 100 megawatts. To be able to develop the second stage, it was called for the construction of additional water reservoir to drive the turbines. Hence construction of the Mira Dam.

The dam at Mira is part of the second phase of the Great Ruaha hydro electric power project. The second phase essentially consists of Mira Dam, the addition of the two generating units of 50 megawatts each at Kidatu, some 160 kilometres downstream and the conversion of a 125 kilometre substation at Morogoro to 220 kilometre to cope with the rise in power generated at Kidatu.

The main function of the dam is to regulate the downflow of water to the power house at Kidatu so that it is never starved of water at any time of the year.

According to TANESCO, during an average year the unregulated flow of the river at Kidatu now varies from 500 cubic metres a second during wet months to 40 square metres a second during dry months.

In November last year, the discharge fell to 2.65 cubic

metres a second. As a result a number of industries along the grid fed by Kidatu had to close down for a time following a rationing of power by TANESCO.

For optimum utilisation of the plant at Kidatu the requirement is 86 cubic metres of water a second. During the rainy season more than 400 cubic metres of water were split a second.

"All this precious source of energy is now to be stored at Mira", says TANESCO Managing Director, Ndugu J.S. Kasambale.

Mira Dam is an example of present day multilateral development co-operation. Phase Two of the Great Ruaha Project, in which Mira is part, cost 907m of which 154m came from the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), 251m from the World Bank and 211m by the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW) of West Germany.

A joint financing agreement between them was signed on August 1976 with the Government of Tanzania. Subsequently KfW provided another 35m, and the European Economic Community (EEC) 59m. SIDA provided an additional 15m in finance pre-investment, ecological and archaeological studies at Mira.

The cost of Mira works was 660m of which 396m was foreign and 264m local.

The Swedish Consulting Group (SWECO) were the

ON February 19 this year President Nyerere inaugurated the Mtera Dam, constructed as an additional reservoir to drive the turbines of the Kidatu Hydro-electric Power Plant. Staff Writer, ISAAC MRUMA reports on the role of the Mtera Dam in accelerating development in the country.

consulting engineers responsible for the general lay-out of the project and engineering and supervision. The main civil works were undertaken by Strade Coop of Italy, mechanical works by Triveni Strutturale di India, the employer's village and permanent roads at Mtera and bush clearing were undertaken by local contractors. Contracts for the main works were awarded in 1977.

The Vice-President, Ndugu Aboud Jumbe signalled off rock blasting at Mtera in 1978. Thereafter, some 650 Tanzanian workers and a team of 100 Italian experts swung into work.

They excavated about 320,000 cubic metres of rock, handled about 70,000 cubic metres of concrete that was used to construct the dam.

The dam is of buttress type with a maximum height of about 50 metres above the river bottom. It has a total crest length of 260 metres with a spillway constructed on the right bank (when one comes from Iringa) of the

Great Ruaha River. The spillway has four radial gates with a total discharge capacity of 4,000 cubic metres a second at full reservoir supply level.

The workmen and expatriates also built an emergency bottom outlet with a gate on the left bank of the river which was used to divert the river during the construction period.

At full supply level the dam would inundate some 800 square kilometres of land, swallowing part of the old Iringa-Dodoma road which has been relocated over a 35 kilometre distance. It would pass over the dam crest.

The road has not yet been reinforced over the crest, a bridge has been built a little distance downstream where traffic jams pending the opening of a new stretch of road.

Mtera has a live water storage capacity of 3,200 million cubic metres. An example of expansion of other dams in East and Central Africa shows that Gitaru in Kenya has a live storage

capacity of 17 million cubic metres of water, Rumbiro (Kenya) — 100 million cubic metres, Kafue (Zambia) — 700 million cubic metres and Kariba (Zimbabwe/Zambia) — 44,000 million cubic metres.

Construction of Mtera works started with the establishment of necessary infrastructure such as service and access roads, the erection of plants for the treatment of drinkable water and the installation of all distribution systems such as sewerage, telephones, water and power systems.

Both local and foreign personnel were accommodated in two brick-built villages made up to one or two flat iron-sheet roofed houses.

A hospital was constructed and furnished with modern equipment. It is here that medical services were provided to the workers.

Canteens were built for both the village with that of the foreigners replete with modern recreational facilities. A police station has been built, shops and offices and a TANESCO guest house with a swimming pool has been constructed.

An airstrip has also been built and light aircraft land and take off from its dusty and tropical tree-lined runway.

Before construction of the dam started, villagers who used to live in the area now occupied by the dam, were moved to Migaji Village, some

35 kilometres south on the road to Iringa.

TANESCO paid compensation to the affected persons — it was established that 1,011 persons lived at Mtera before the start of works there.

The rehabilitated people would enjoy piped water and other social amenities at their new village. TANESCO is building a dispensary and a community centre at the village at a cost of 650,000/-.

Although the Mtera Dam was built primarily for storage of water, it has notable other secondary benefits. The dam is expected to act as a flood control dam in the Rufiji Basin system further downstream. Investigations are also at an advanced stage on possibility of drawing water from Mtera to Dodoma. Mtera is on Iringa's boundary with Dodoma Region.

The shallow physical characteristics of the dam would influence fishing in the area. The stabilized yield predicted is between 3,000 to 7,000 tons a year.

Ndugu Kasembela said Dodoma and Iringa regional authorities together with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism are planning to exploit the fisheries potential in the man-made lake.

The dam is also expected to have positive ecological effects. A lot of wildlife is anticipated to assemble near the shores especially during the dry season. This would be a potential attraction to tourists and other wildlife enthusiasts.

The area between the present Ruaha National Park and Mtera Dam is being declared a game controlled area.

Apart from providing continuous water to the Kidatu power house, the water at Mtera would also be used to produce electricity at the dam area.

Investigations are at a very advanced stage on the proposed power project. This would produce 75 megawatts of power. Ndugu Kaamukulu said it would generate 300 gigawatt-hour a year at an estimated cost of about 1,160 million shillings (148 million US dollars).

"This power plant will only provide us with some breathing time from 1984/1987 onwards for three to four years so that we could start work on some bigger projects", Ndugu Kaamukulu said.

But greatest of all is that Mtera has opened a new chapter in Tanzania's efforts to reduce dependency on thermal generated electricity and with it national projects are assured of more power.

BRIEFS

PRC MEDICAL TEAM--Minister of Foreign Affairs Akakpo-Ahiyanu and Chinese charge d'affaires Hsia Hsiu-Feng have signed the protocol for an agreement according to which China will send a 20-member medical team to Togo. This team will cooperate closely with Togolese physicians on both preventive and curative medicine in Togo. [Excerpt] [Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 23 Feb 81 p 4]

USSR RED CROSS DONATION--Yesterday the USSR ambassador to Togo offered a large amount of medical materiel to the Togolese Red Cross. According to the ambassador, this donation is proof of the sincere and fraternal ties between the Red Cross organizations of the USSR and Togo, which are part of the good relations of friendship between the Soviet Union and the Togolese Republic. The ceremony was presided by Mrs Adjou Mivador, president of the Togolese Red Cross, who said that the good relations uniting our two peoples are mainly due to our two great leaders, Leonid Brezhnev and Gnassingbe Eyadema. [Excerpt] [Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 27 Feb 81 p 6]

CRO: 4400

RAMPANT TERRORISM REPORTED IN EAST MADI AREA

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 23 Feb 81 pp 1,8

[Article by Asuman Nakendo]

[Text] Disaster has been unleashed on East Madi and if the situation does not receive immediate tough security measures the district may be deserted.

Incursions, characterised by guerrilla ambushes, looting, setting houses on fire and human and animal deaths have claimed most parts of the district within the recent past.

And in disarray the civilians have taken refuge at Ajumani and Pakete missions or run into neighbouring Sudan and some to Zaire.

In these incidents also the Lalopi ferry which plies between East and West Madi has disappeared to yet an unconfirmed destination. But the investigations leading to its disappearance are still going on.

Sources have it that the ferry was taken by Amin's invaders but some contradicting reports say the UNLA soldiers guarding the ferry disbanded and it got pushed into the waters of the Nile.

On Thursday a high powered government team led by Prime Minister Otema Allimadi, Major-General Tito Okello, the minister of labour, Mr A. Butele and the minister of supplies, Dr Moses Apiliga, visited the district to assess the gravity of the situation.

From River Ayugi up to Dzipti, ten miles apart, all houses have been burnt and over 100 people have been estimated dead. Also from Dzipti to Pakete all houses have been burnt and the people have run away, their property including cattle have been looted.

On speaking to Father Gale of Pakete mission he said, "As you can see for yourself there are over 7500 women and children here. They are without clothes and food, and since they are many some have to sleep under those trees."

From Pakete to Ajumani, a distance of four miles, things looked normal. No houses burnt although most of the inhabitants there had run away.

But from Ajumani to Lalopi ferry every house was burnt and physically knocked down and most of the people who had been living there have run to Ajumani mission or to Sudan.

Over 5000 people are staying at the Ajumani mission and they are suffering the same harsh conditions as their counterparts in Pakole. They, however, have only one advantage over the Pakole refugees because of the availability of water at Ajumani.

It may be recalled that ex-Amin soldiers attacked Yumbo, Koboko and Arua towns on October 6 last year. Two days later, wounded UNLA soldiers arrived in Noyo town and told their fellow soldiers about the attack.

But on October 9, the Amin soldiers invaded the town of Noyo until on October 11 when reinforcements from the Kitgum militia arrived. However a lot of destruction had already taken place. This included the destruction of the house of the minister for supplies, Dr Apiliga, and that of his parents.

Some casualties including the death of Dr Apiliga's brother-in-law were reported. At that time also civilians who were able to run either took cover miles deep inside Uganda but quite a large number went to the Sudan.

Army units which were sent to guard both East Madi and West Madi districts have been enjoying maximum cooperation with the civilians until two weeks ago.

And in his address to the UNLA soldiers in the area the Commander, Major-General Tito Okello who was emotionally touched said, "We fought Amin because Amin was killing unnecessarily. We came as liberators and the guns the soldiers have, the clothes and the food you eat was provided by the common men whom you have to protect."

He added: "That gun given to you must be used against the enemy and not your father who is feeding you. You are a national army regardless of your tribe or religion...no question of revenge."

On the same occasion Prime Minister Otema Allimadi pledged government was going to do everything possible to stop the people's suffering.

"We shall give immediate assistance in form of food, medicine, blankets and people's resettlement in the whole district."

Commenting on the situation the minister of supplies, Dr Moses Apiliga said, "We came here and did everything possible not only to stop the suffering of the people but to improve their social wellbeing."

"When I see the kind of destruction anywhere in the country I feel this can't be accepted."

He commended the Major-General and the Prime Minister for their courage they took to visit the areas affected and hoped the measures taken by the government to advance some relief supplies will be effected.

He was optimistic the situation would improve and said, "I fully endorse Tito's and Allimadi's recommendations to remedy the situation."

The minister also commended the international relief agencies such as CARE, World Food Programme, the Swedish team who he described as, "having West Nile at heart."

CRD: 4420

UPC, UNLA ACCUSED OF TERRORIZING KAJJANSI AREA

Kampala THE CITIZEN in English 20 Feb 81 pp 1,3,4

(Text)

Kajjansi trading centre on Entebbe road has continued to be a scene of terror for a long time since before and after elections-as residents there are now being intimidated, harassed and looted of their property this time by the UPC group in the area aided by UNLA soldiers.

Those who have fallen victim in this new wave of terrorism by the UPC group are mainly, DP supporters and those whom they do not trust to be their supporters. The notable example were Mr. Laurence Mutebi a Medical Assistant Entebbe hospital and Mr. Sserwadda of Uganda Clay who were looted of their property, harassed and arbitrarily arrested and taken to unknown place by this unlawful group claiming that the two had participated in the killing of Wakombozi during the incidence of Kajjansi massacre last year during the Buzisa era.

This UPC group allegedly led by a certain Osekeri, a resident of Kajjansi has really done it in that area.

Immediately after "Awori prices" were declared on food-stuff this group went to the market to force traders to sell foodstuff at drastically reduced prices. People belonging to this group did not pay a penny for what they grabbed.

Then sometime after, this group started to involve members of the UNLA. The latter joined in the grabbing drama which more often than involved the molesting of traders especially shopkeepers and market vendors.

Police at Kajjansi had to intervene to bring the situation under control and in the process, seven people including four UNLA soldiers were arrested. Others arrested were Otto, Budimba Salongo and Nakato all UPCs unemployed.

Many people at Kajjansi complain of the bad activities of people like Mulindwa Yakabu, Haji Lubega, Kalinda and the Muluka chief-Mutongo.

Recently there have been a number of illegal arrests in Kajjansi. People arrested

so far included one Mr. Kadu, Mutebi and Joseph Kimbowa Managing Director of Kimbowa Construction Ltd. Kadu, Mutebi and others were arrested on the pretext that they participated in the killing of Tanzania soldiers last year at Kajjansi. Kimbowa was accused of harbouring guns. Some have been released but without tortures ~~on~~ having been inflicted on them.

It appears that many UPC in the South-East constituency, whose-headed by the UPC chairman, or the same Mr. Kabira have refused to heed with the warning of such high-ranking officials in government-like Vice President, the Prime Minister and others.

Since the people of Kajjansi now know that these people's activities do not enjoy the blessings of their masters and are outside the law they are working on a grand-plan to have the authorities crash these bad elements in the area once for all so that peace, law and tranquility return to the area.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SHORTAGES, HIGH PRICES

Food Prices Still High

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 20 Feb 81 p 8

[Article by M. Aceda and M. Obina]

[Text] The food scarcity which hit Kampala markets in the past weeks is slowly ebbing away.

Owino, one of the major markets in Kampala, has continued receiving foodstuffs. But the food prices are rising steadily.

A bunch of "matooke" now sells at 400/-, meat at 60/- to 120/- a kilo, groundnuts 90/- a kilo, beans 50/- a kilo and a small heap of potatoes 50/-.

At Nakasero market, a kilo of tomatoes and onions sell at 50/- each.

In "Shauri Yako" market, prices of fish have not lowered. A small piece of "semutundu" costs 85/-.

One vendor said: "We have no problems. It's the agents who charge us highly for anything they bring.

"For instance: they sell to us a full sack of Irish potatoes at 1800/- and we sell it at 2000/-.

The market traders have not heeded the government call to lower prices. Each of them has his own price.

Libyan Bank Raided

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 20 Feb 81 p 1

[Article by J. Okanya, M. Omongot and A. Abdallah]

[Text] Goods valued at more than 2m/- were yesterday impounded at the Libyan Arab Uganda Bank in Kampala.

The goods which had no relevant importation documents, included textiles, footwear, stationery, time pieces and other assorted articles.

They belonged to Mr Joseph Kisito the owner of Kisito Interproducts at Diamond Trust building Kampala.

He was arrested and he is helping the police with their investigations.

Other top officials of the bank, including the managing director, Mr Timothy Kisitu, the purchasing officer, Mr Mark Kasigwa, were also arrested.

The Special Force acted on a tip-off and swiftly moved into action. The bank building was sealed off by armed Special Force men.

A search in the bank stores and godowns revealed a large hoard of illegally imported goods. Boxes and cartons upon cartons were found.

The job which started in the midmorning temporarily halted the bank services. Some of the bank's employees and customers were trapped in the building as on-the-spot investigations were in process.

The bank building and its neighbourhoods were cordoned off as an anxious crowd developed.

Another business premise, Camera Centre, on the opposite side of the bank, was also stormed into but no hoarded goods were found.

The Commandant of the special force, assistant commissioner of police Ahmed Ogeny, assisted by Major Ageta Okeramoi of the UNLA, searched Kisitu's house but no other hoarded goods were found.

The impounded goods were taken to Naguru, the headquarter of the Special Force, for safe custody.

Illegal Goods Recovered

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 20 Feb 81 p 8

[Article by Ikebosi Omoding]

[Text] The anti-smuggling squad, last week, intercepted some essential commodities in and around Kampala. The destination of the commodities was not immediately known.

A number of people are helping the police investigate persistence of these different rackets.

Crates of beer, jerrycans of kerosene, bags of salt, exercise books, and cartons of soap are among the items.

A number of people have been arrested while selling beer at 150/- per bottle. More than 100 crates have been recovered from Bukoto. Kira road and Nkrumah Roads.

Pressed to indicate their sources of supply many indicated persons allegedly working for the Uganda Breweries.

One owner of a hotel explained that the beer in his hotel was for "victory celebrations."

An agricultural officer was intercepted at Wandegaya with about 100 jerrycans of kerosene in a hired Tata lorry. The destination of the kerosene is still unknown but the officer is assisting police investigations.

Three cartons of wanted primary school books including pins and paper clips were also recovered. The stationery was being transported to an unknown destination by a Jinja businessman.

In another development, a man who claimed to have won tenders to supply the army shop with various items has been arrested when found with about 18 cartons of washing soap. The documents shown were allegedly forged.

But he claimed the soap belonged to a high-ranking army officer, who when approached by telephone, denied knowledge of the "magendoist and his activities."

The man claimed to be working for Label, East Africa Ltd.

Discontent Over Kerosene Price

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 20 Feb 81 pp 1,8

[Text] As the sale of kerosene gains momentum in Kampala the price issue has raised problems.

There have been disagreements and arrests of kerosene agents because their prices vary.

The price of a 20-litre jerrycan was provisionally agreed to cost between 180/- and 200/-. A leading businessman and petrol station operator, Mr Fred Sebina of Shell Entebbe Road Service Station, said according to Shell Oil Company, the price for a 20-litre jerrycan should be 170/- for the consumer--that is when he is buying the jerrycan as well.

Sebina said petrol station owners could do more to the consumer as regards their products. He urged fellow operators to reduce the prices of other accessories. He was referring to other oil products sold by petrol stations, whose prices varied in different places.

He was one of the petrol station operators who attended the recent meeting between kerosene agents and the Kampala DC. He appealed to the operators not to cheat the common man.

Other oil companies within Kampala are likely to quote the 170/- price or thereabout for a jerrycan. At Sebina's petrol station paraffin was yesterday sold at 170/- per jerrycan. The 500 cans available, were sold off within 20 minutes. He noted that transport fares were high, but he insisted that there was no justification for high fares. He said it was by heeding and implementing government policies that magendo can be got rid off. (as published)

ARRESTS WITHOUT CHARGES REPORTEDLY AFFECTING MORALE

Kampala THE CITIZEN in English 20 Feb 81 pp 1,4

(Text) The period after elections has been underscored by, among other nasty practices (like Killings), thousands of arbitrary arrests by either members of UNLA, police instigated by certain politicians in influential positions or by the UPC party leaders themselves.

The most recent of such arrests is one of Dr. Muzira of Jinja. Dr. Muzira once a permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Health, and now a D.P. member of Parliament for Jinja East at the time of his arrest was on his way from office to his house at Wabaha four (4) miles on Jinja Kamuli road. He was arrested by Police officers in civilian clothes.

After his arrest the honourable member of the Uganda Parliament was taken to Nalufenya Police station. Dr. Muzira first resisted the arrest until the arresting officers identified themselves.

At the news of his arrest Dr. Muzira's relatives went to the police station where he was being detained. They demanded to know the reason for his arrest. Since they had known, and in order to escape embarrassment

ment of keeping the doctor there without offence, the officers at Nalufenya decided to transfer Dr. Muzira to Kampala.

The relatives followed the army land-rover which was used up to the Nile Mansions. The registration number of the vehicle which brought Muzira from Nalufenya is 02LA 211. The abductors were surprised to see the relatives of Dr. Muzira at the Nile Mansion as they were trying to get him out of the vehicle.

Immediately, they fumbled and got another Land-Rover, (registration No. 02LA 21, put the prisoner in and drove away at a terrific speed — heading towards Nakasero — a place notorious for having harboured the General Service Unit and State Research respectively.

The relatives lost track of that vehicle and by the time we went to the press, nothing had been heard of as to the whereabouts of Dr. Muzira although late rumours had it that he was being kept at Katabi (Entebbe) for interrogation. Just as the whereabouts of this D.P. M.P. is still a mystery, so

was those of a number of UPM national leaders who, for the last two weeks, were being hunted and taken one by one to unknown places. The arrested include the Secretary General — Jaber Bidandi Saali, Rev. Father Ckoth, the UPM National Youth Organizer and who is also a lecturer in Political Science at Makerere University, Joseph Mugenyi, a third year student at Makerere and a number of other UPM members in various parts of the country.

It has also been learnt that the Masaka Town Clerk Mr. Luyondo was arrested for reasons unknown to the public. He too was transferred to Kampala and his place where he is being kept is a matter of secrecy.

Arrests of this nature will only help to paralyse the morale of the people and members of the public are now at a loss on how best to protect themselves against such moves by these unknown agents.

We have just learnt that when contacted by D.P. Headquarters on the arrest of Hon. Dr. Muzira, the Chief of Staff Brig. Oyite Olok denied army knowledge of the arrest.

ALLEGED KARAMOJONG ATTACK PLAN REVEALED

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 20 Feb 81 pp 1,2

[Article by Sam Serwanga]

[Text] The Karamojong raiders are planning a massive attack intended to start with the rains on Soroti North Constituency.

The scortched [as published] earth raid are planning a massive at-arms and are reportedly only four miles away from Obalanga, a township on the border with Karamojong.

The deputy minister of housing and urban development, who is the MP for Soroti North, Mr Ben Etonu said yesterday.

Last month the MPs for Soroti and Karamoja administrative officers and the leaders of the raiders "General" Loteng and Apaloris, held a meeting and agreed to surrender arms and maintain peace in the area.

"But these accords which were reached and not implemented are being broken with the threats that the raiders plan to mount a massive attack with the coming of the rains.

"They have sent away their families to distant places, and are trying to marshall up a big fighting force, armed with weapons to make an onslaught on Obalanga and other neighbouring areas, Etonu said.

Etonu reported that heavy rains were on the verge of starting and only last week Obalanga received one down pour. Generally Soroti District had received the rains since September last year. The pastures have been sickly, but not as much as the already burnt grasses of Karamoja.

The deputy minister said he was taking up action with the security officials to stave off the imminent threat of attack.

Etonu urged women leaders in the constituency to plan a mobilisation strategy which should stem from parish to national level.

"The party future depends much on the participation of women in the politics of the country."

Drawing an analogy of women's role in the homes Etonu said: "Just like in homes when you influence the general behaviour of children, you play the same role in consolidating the party's activities and politically mobilising children and menfolk.

The women asked for government assistance in setting up clubs.

He told chiefs who had been asked to stop work by the constituency party officials: "Carry on with your work. No one should intimidate you into abandoning your work. It is only the relevant government machinery, including the local administration and the Public Service Commission, which could appoint or dismiss public officers."

Turning to the constituency officials, he warned them:

"Your role is to consolidate the party's position. Do not interfere with the government administrative machinery."

Any official involved in malpractices would be dismissed from the party.

"They will be treated as enemies, not party supporters," he warned.

CSO: 4420

KARAMOJA 'WASTELAND' SAID POTENTIAL CROP AREA

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 23 Feb 81 p 4

[Text] At first sight most of the readers of this article will have feelings of doubt as to whether the writer really meant to write about Agriculture in what has been taken for granted by almost all Ugandans as a semi-arid or completely arid north-eastern Provinces of Uganda.

I, however, endeavour to put right all those who, over the years, have got the facts wrong either due to deep set biases or misinformation from geography authors who have also been led to believe that Karamoja Province is an unproductive desert area within the Pearl of Africa, without getting there on a tour on which to base their writings.

Climatically this part of the country has a monomodal rainfall regime in most of its area with an extensive dry season. [as published] The rainfall in Karamoja varies greatly from north to south which is quite a distance apart.

Namasali in the south has rainfall records exceeding rainfall records for towns like Tororo in eastern Uganda and yet the latter is not described as arid or semi-arid. The same applies to Karonga/Kidepo area in the extreme north where heavy rainfall is experienced up to a length of seven months from March to October.

The same rainfall variation ranges from east to west whereby the Labwor County around the Abim has orographic rains for up to nine months every year.

The eastern end of Karamoja is rather dry and its dryness may have been used to describe Karamoja as a semi-desert or desert area. No doubt, Karamoja has the driest climate ever recorded in Uganda.

The soils of Karamoja range from deep black cotton soils, volcanic soils in the Labwor hill area, red laterites in Namasali and poor rocky soils around Amudat. Karonga also has red laterites which are very fertile.

Due to the monomodal rainfall in Karamoja, the soils have the ability to retain their fertility more than the heavily watered soils around the lake basins, which are in essence heavily leached.

The fertility of the soils and the rainfall are the essentials of Agriculture. (I won't write anything to express the validity of cattle keeping as one aspect of Karamoja Agriculture as this is accepted by all Ugandans as part of life of

the Karamojong.) Mine in this article is to impress on the minds of all my readers the validity of crop production in Karamoja which has been described as a desert and therefore a wasteland.

The practicability of crop production in this part of our country has been appreciated for quite a time now. Namaalu Prison farm has always been mentioned in agricultural circles as a very productive centre, until during the liberation war when it was thoroughly looted that its prominence in agriculture faded.

The Namaalu Kenaf project had been set up to produce kenaf in Karamoja. The Protectorate Government had all along had an agricultural office in Moroto to cater for Karamoja Agriculture, let alone the Veterinary Office to cater for animal production.

In the early 1970s Christian Aid (UK) noting the productivity of this area set aside some money to develop a seeds scheme for Karamoja. Today this project has emerged through all the hard days of the 1970s and hopes to be fully fledged in Karamoja seed production.

These have to be drought resistant seeds mainly cereals--sorghum, buirush millet and maize. Legumes e.g. groundnuts and cowpeas have a bright future in Karamoja through research done by Karamoja Agricultural project the mother organ of the Karamoja seeds scheme, both under the Church of Uganda.

The recognition of Karamoja Agriculture is emphasized by the recent EEC/WFP/LWF involvement characterized by the signing of a 2lm/- project to be based in Moroto to be used for agricultural development.

The basic needs for agricultural production are thus available. It is now the duty of the department of agriculture to make use of the available resources availed through Relief Agencies to promote production in combating the famine that has been raging for several years now.

We in the Karamoja seeds Scheme promise to play our part to the best of our ability to distribute the seeds from our fields and those of our contract growers and the implements so far donated through our organ to promote Karamoja Agriculture.

The donation of four tractor units to the seed multiplication division of our scheme by the World Council of Churches is a great help which, if used effectively would help to save us from seed importations as we believe Karamoja can produce enough seeds for its use. In a specially good year, there would be a possible surplus believably available for export to other dry areas like Turkana in Kenya.

How about security as an essence of agricultural productivity in Karamoja? This article would be incomplete if nothing was mentioned on the need of security in this area.

The highly productive areas have always been troubled by raiders from the poorly endowed places. These raiders plunder gardens of the settled farmers and destroy crops. This is typical in Labwor County. A call to the ministry of internal affairs to bring about permanent peace has been made to enable settle crop production for Karamojong agricultural self-sufficiency. [as published]

This lack of security has crowded so many people into small areas and this has led only to small subsistence holdings. When peace prevails, then, larger holdings farther away from presently considerably safe centres will be opened up. Interested adventurous farmers from other parts of Uganda would also open up farms to produce a wide range of cereals and legumes.

CSO: 4420

UPPER VOLTA

BRIEFS

COMMUNIQUE REDUCES CURFEW HOURS--Communique of the Military Committee of Redress for National Progress: Upper Voltan citizens from rural areas and urban centers are herewith informed that the curfew time which previously extended from 0000 GMT to 0500 GMT, will now go from 0100 GMT to 0500 GMT effective 2 March 1981. The exceptional nature of this measure requires that law, tranquility, peace and public order be respected. Any violator of this measure will be dealt with severely. Issued in Ouagadougou on 2 March 1981. [Signed] President, Col Saye Zerbo. [Text] [AB032157 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 3 Mar 81]

CSO: 4400

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

3/27/81

13